NEW-YORK. TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1872.

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WASHINGTON.

THE ALABAMA BLUNDER. REFECT OF THE SURRENDER—PROBABLE LOSS TO THE UNITED STATES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! Washington, May 20.-A gentleman of prominence, who has given great attention to the Treaty negotiation, says that he is confident that the ratification of the Supplementary Article withdrawing the claim of indirect damages will result in the rejection by the Geneva Arbitrators of the direct claims growing out of the depredations of the Rebel cruisers Georgia, Shenandeah, and Florida. If the in-direct claims had been allowed to go before the Tribunal their rejection would, he thinks, have been certain, but the Arbitrators would have been disposed to be liberal in making their allowances upon the claims for direct damages, and the British counsel would not have objected to this course, after they had seen the object tionable indirect claims thus happily set at rest. If the arbitration should go on under the Supplementary Article, he is confident that Great Britain will contest the direct claims at every step, and that the result of the effort her counsel will make to prevent a judgment favorable to the United States will be the rejection of all the claims arising from the depredations of vessels for whose escape the British Government was not clearly to blame. The loss to American claimants, if this should be the result, is stated at about \$10,000,000.

There is absolutely no news to-day in regard to the Washington Treaty. The amendment to Granville's protocol, reported to the Senate by the Foreign Committee on Saturday, has been printed, and a copy furnished to each Senator. The whole of to-merrow will probably be spent in disposing of the Ku-Klux bill, and the Senate will begin its Executive sessions on Wednesday.

A STROKE OF BUSINESS.

MR. DAWES AS A TACTICIAN—THE TAX AND TARREF BILL RUSHED THROUGH THE HOUSE—THE MAY ADJOURNMENT ACCEPTED.

107 TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBURE!

Washington, May 20 .- The House accomplished a great work, to-day, by disposing of both the Tariff and Tax bill and the adjournment question. This prompt and decisive action on both these subjects was apparently unlooked for by any of the leaders of the House. Mr. Dawes, as before announced, came in with his motion for a suspension of the rules, so as to allow an hour's further debate upon the internal revenue portion of the bill, and carried his motion. The general exbe proceeded with, and would occupy to-day and to morrow at least before it could be sent to the Senate. A rumor was current that the Scinic would rescind its adjournment resolution as soon as it learned that the House would not comply with the request for its return, and this created a strong feeling in favor of passing the resolution forthwith, before doing anything further with the Tariff matter. Mr. Snapp of Illinois who several times tried in vain to get recognized for the purpose, finally got in a motion to suspend the rules and take the Senate adjournment resolution from the Ways and Means Committee and pass it. Mr. Dawes opposed this strenuously, and it failed for want of the two thirds majority, 129 members voting in the affirmative and 82 in the negative. The temper of the House was an early adjournment that Mr. Dawes shrewdly con cluded that he could rush the Tariff and Tax bill through by a single vote, without any further discussion or amendment. He, therefore, moved at once to suspend the rules, and discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill and pass it. The motion created a marked sensation and a great deal of confusion. The rising vote and the tellers gave more than two-thirds majority in its favor, and it was finally agreed to on call of the Yeas and Naya by a vote of 147

bareed to on call of the Yeas and Nays by a vote of 137 to 62. The opposition was led by the Pennsylvania Protectionists, who hoped to make much larger reductions in the internal taxes than were made by the bill. As soon as the result was announced, Mr. Dawes renewed the motion which Mr. Snapp had falled to carry. The Scante resolution for adjournment on the 20th of May was immediately put upon its passage and concurred in —Yeas, 162; Nays, 51. The negative vote may fairly be presumed to be composed in the main of Administration men, who want to have Congress remain here in session long enough to recent the Ku-Klux law.

There was a general feeling of sayety manifested among members on finding themselves relieved of that lings incumbrance—the bulky Tariff and Tax bill—and, at the same time, seeing an early adjournment and a speedy return to their homes secured. There was some upplance when the speaker announced the result, and a loud buzz of talk and congratulation came up from all parts of the floor. It is generally thought that the session will be extended to the 3d of June, if the Senate finds it impossible to get through with the business before that date. The House could adjourn this week, if necessary, there remaining no important business for it to transact except one Appropriation bill, in which considerable progress was made to-day. If the Senate proposes in extension of time for three or bour days, the Heuse will unquestionably consent; but it will not consent to continue the session beyond the 6th of June, unless it becomes four days, the House will unquestionably consent; but it will not consent to continue the session beyond the 6th of June, unless it becomes absolutely necessary in order to prevent the failure of an Appropriation bill. Within five minutes after the House had concurred in the adjournment resolution, Clerk McPherson appeared at the bar of the Senate with an amouncement of the fact. The loading Senators who had been so positive that the House would not be so discourteous as to refuse to refurn the resolution unacted upon were taken by surprise. They saw in it the defent of the Ku-Khux bill and, possibly, of the supplementary Enforcement bill; but there was no help for it, and, instead of necepting this action of the House as final, laying the Ku-Khux bill upon the table, and proceeding with the important business, the majority allowed the debate to go on, thus wasting the whole day.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. AN AMENDED APPORTIONMENT BILL—THE BUELL RECORDS—MR. BUTLER AND THE ALABAMA TREATY—SENATOR CONKLING ON THE WAR-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]

WASHINGTON, Menday, May 20, 1872. A bill, which ought to receive the most careful attention, was called up in the Senate by Mr. Edmunds to-day. It [proposes to so far amend the Apper tionment act, passed during the present session ne to give additional representatives in Congre ites of New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-York Florida, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana and Alabama. Mr. Conkling desired that the bill be laid aside until he had time to examine it, and Mr. Thorman called attention to the fact that at least two of the States named-Florida and New-Hampshire-would, if this bills passed, have a representation far less than iety of the population required for each, as the original Apportionment bill was passed. During the present session of Congress an attempt was made to secure for these States an additional representative each, and as no new facts bearing on the sul lect have been discovered since the important debate on the subject took place, no good reason has been assigned for increasing the representation of these States at this time. The dreary Ku-Klux debate in the Senate was continued during the whole of the afternoon and evening. Mr. Blair, of the minority of the Committee, who first obtained the floor, made a speech several hours in length, freating the subject from his political point of view. While he did not deny the existence of outrages in some of the Southern States, he asserted that many, if not all, occurred before the passage of the Ku-Kluz act. He made copieus quotations from the minority report on the financial condition of the Southern States to show that there was at least some slight excuse for the disorders which had occurred. Mr. Spencer read a short speech, and the debate was continued late into the evening. Mr. Frelinghuysen called up in the Senate, today, the bill to regulate the transportation of animals by railroad and steamboat. No Senater is known to be opposed to the general object of the bill, but, judging from the short debate that took place, there appears to be doubts in the minds of some Senators whether Congress, under the clause of the Constitution conferring power to regulate commerce between the different States of the Union, has the right to pass such a bill as this. It was also asserted that if this bill were constitutional, Congress might pass any bill regulating the rates of passenger and treight tariff, and in other ways governing the conduct of railroads. The bill went over at the expiration of the morning hour in the House was

to local pressure, a fair trial could not be had that the bill as defeated by the carpet-long friends, the object of the former being to gift an excuse to take back the State under the rule of the beyonet. Many of these expel-baggers would say, at times, that they were going home, and, when these beyonet, Many of these expel-baggers would say, at times, that they were going home, and, when these beyonet, where their home was, so well of eat up their substance, they are the substance of the continuing the substance of the continuing the service of affairs in detailed by the additional to the continuing the service of affairs in detailed that comparative transqual of or reconstruction, and he would now read from a letter which he had received this very day from the Governor of Mississippi, that peace reigns throughout that Eater, and for the benefit of his Domeon the samence: "Greeley the benefit of his Domeon the samence: "Greeley the read the country of the continuing the substance of the country statement alleged by cable telegram to have been made by Sir Stafford Northcote at Exeter, to the effect that a promise had been made to the British Commiss that the claims for indirect damages should not be pre-

sented, and that they had been presented because it was necessary that the American Senate it was necessary that the American Senate should not be placed in a position requiring a confession that wrong had been done, and calling upon the President for information as to whether he had any knowledge of such a prorise. This resolution Mr. Butler did not offer for passage, but he moved to suspend the rules to consider it only, his object being, apparently, to open the door to a long debate upon all the questions growing out of the Treaty. The Democrats, who have long been waiting a chance to assail the Administration for its biumdering and cowardly conduct of the Treaty business, came up freity selfdly to Butler's support; but there were not votes enough to suspend the rules, and the resolution went to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A variety of business was transacted by suspension of the rules, including the passage of a bill for the crection of a post-office in Philadelphia, at a cost of \$1,500,000. The last hour of the day's praceedings was spent in Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bills remaining undisposed of in the House. Rapid progress was made with the bill, and there is a good prospect of completing it to-morrow or Wednesday. It appropriates \$1,511,673. The evening session was devoted to business reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Military Committee examined Mr. Pitman of Cincinnatia a second time, this morning, and questioned him

cinnati a second time, this morning, and questioned him very closely as to the accuracy of the short-hand notes of the proceedings of the Buell court-martial, which he brought with him. He said that, contrary to his usual ustom, he had preserved these notes, and when sent for by the Committee, found that they were intact, just as he had wrapped them up, and laid them away after writing out the proceedings of the court. He had examined the notes carefully, he said, and was confident that both notes carefully he said, and was writing out the proceedings of the court. He had examined the notes carefully, he said, and was confident that nothing was missing, and that he could write out from them an exact duplicate of the report which was stolen from the War Department. He testified that Gen. Buill had a press copy of the evidence taken before the court, which he had furnished the General by permission of the court, but that Buch had no copy of the deliberations of the court, which were held in secret. Mr. Pitman thought that the evidence did not reflect upon the military operations of either Grant or Sherman, but that Halicek's generalship in the West was made to appear in an uniavorable light. The Committee, after they had beard this evidence, deternined to report a bill to the House authorizing the Secretary of War to employ Mr. Pitman to write out from his notes a copy of the missing evidence and proceedings, and place them upon his in the War Department, in lieu of the lost record, and also to furnish a copy to Congress. Mr. Coburn reported this bill to the House to-day, and it was passed without objection. Mr. Coburn states that the Committee had been unable to ascertain who had abstracted the records from the Department. He said that the reports which had been published that the Committee showed a desire to prevent a full investination were "totally, absolutely, and utterly without reundation," and that the Committee had tree to heat treat to ascertain "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." The reports that Mr. Coburn alluded to, it will be remembered, did not relate to the Committee has a wide or to a mighrity of it, but chiefly to the charman, who, it has been stated without contradiction, strongly opposed any action that would result in ascertaining the contents of the lost record or in supplying its place with a true copy, and voted against sending for Mr. Pitman as a witness.

Senator Conkling has taken the war-path against the powspapers, and is now progeed in his first. Ut against

Senator Conkling has taken the war-path against the newspapers, and is now engaged in his first tilt against the windmill of the Associated Press. Mr. Hamlin, apparently at the request of the Senator from New-York, who, when he enters on a crusade against jourmalism, always stands in the background and puts forward some other sénator as a figure-head, introduced in
the Senate to-day a resolution for the expulsion of the
Associated Press reporter, and moved that it be referred
to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr.
Sprague, who on more than one occasion has in a quiet
but very effective way shown himself a true friend of a
free and independent press, objected to the reference of
the bill to-day. Many attempts have from time to time
been made in the Senate to control the reports of the
Associated Press. One of the most notable of these was
made in December, 1863, by Senator Shiell, who moved
to expel the Associated Press reporters from the gallery
because they would not ascertain for him the name of
the author of a dispatch sent from New York to the
New-Orients papers. He afterward withdrew his resointion.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL1 Col. W. W. Warden, as attorney for Mrs. Anna M. Fitzhugh, to-day filed the targest claim ever filed before the Southern Claims Commission. The depend is for \$375,060 for wood and timber taken for supplying the United States army during the Rebellion from the large

\$475,060 for Wood and timber taken for supplying the United States army durings the Rebellion from the large estate of Mrs. Fitzhugh in Pairfax County, Virginia, known as "Ravensworth." Among the papers filed is a safeguard in the handwriting of Gen. Windheld Scott, dated June 41, 1861, which reads as follows: "Mrs. A. M. Fitzhugh of Ravensworth, a lady of great excellence, connected with the family of the father of his country, is, with her family, servants, house and property, placed under the safeguard of the army."

In the case of the exaction of the tunange tax from the staemer Hemry Chauncey of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, on herk-stry at the Port of New-York from San Francisco, via the Ishmus of Darien, and from the exaction of which the Company appealed to the States of the Company appealed to the Company appealed to the States of the Company appealed to the States of the Company appealed to the States of the Company appealed to the Company appealed to the States of the Company appealed to the States of the Company appealed to the Company appealed to the States of the Company appealed to the States of the Company appealed to the Company appealed to the States of the Company appealed to the States of the Company appealed to the Company appealed to the States of the Company appealed to the Company appealed to the States of the Company appealed to the Company appealed to the Company appealed to the States of the Company appealed to the Company appealed to the States of the Company appealed to the Company appeal

same rate as pig iron.

The amount of called 1862 bonds yet outstanding is \$11.733,166.

\$11.733,106.
In items of Appropriation bill printed on second page,
"Rent for offices of surveyor-General and pay of clerks"
should be \$347,200 justeed of \$34,220.

XLHD CONGRESS-HD Session.

[For Morning Session of both Houser see Second page.] SENATE-EVENING SESSION.

Washington, May 20 .- The Senate reassemled at 7:30 p. m., and the habeas corpus bill was pro-

Mr. OSBORN (Rep., Fig.) sent to the desk to be readfa

statement of the public debt of Fiorida on April 26, 1872, as set forth in the report of the Controller of said State, placing the total debt of that State at \$933,497 94, and exclusive of the school debt the whole amount is \$571, 453 86. Mr. ALCORN (Rep., Miss.) said twelve months ago,

Mr. ALCORN (Rep., Miss.) said twelve months ago, Mr. ALCORN (Rep., Miss.) said twelve months ago, when what is properly known as the Ku-Klux law was under discussion in Congress, he was Governor of Mississippi, and fearing Congress might be deceived by the exaggerated statements which were in circulation, he had addressed a telegram to the members of Congress from Mississippi. In that dispatch he had stated that the authorities of Mississippi were able to put down all the violence in its borders, and that the disorders which had prevailed were confined to one or two localities. For this dispatch, he (Mr. Alcorn) had been assailed hereely by members of both Houses of Congress, and a man now a candidate for the Presidency had altempted to excommunicate him from the Republican party. A member of the House had represented that the negro was not safe in his life in Mississippi, and this member had proposed to have authority for his statements from white and black correspondents. The Senator from Mississippi at that time, and the very one from that State now in the Senator, had also assailed his (Alcorn's) statement. That Senator (Mr. Ames), aithough proposing to represent Mississippi, never had a residence in that State. He was put down in the Congress Directory as having a residence at Natchez, but he never had a shirt washed in that city.

Mr. AMES (Rep., Miss.) said this statement was not true.

Mr. ALCORN—Well, he has had a shirt washed there

Mr. ALCORN-Well, he has had a shirt washed there hen, but did he ever have a residence there! I ask im now what length of time he has ever resided in

Natchez 1
Mr. AMES said ever since his colleague had been in the

sevening. Mr. Frelinghuysen called up in the Senate, to day, the bill to regulate the transportation of animals by railroad and steamboat. No Senator is known to be opposed to the general object of the bill, but, judging from the short debate that took place, there appears to be doubts in the minds of some Senators whether Congress, under the chause of the Constitution conferring power to regulate commerce between the different States of the Union, has the right to pass such a bill as this. It was also asserted that if this bill were constitutional, Congress might pass any bill regulating the rate of passenger and freight tariff, and in other ways governing the conduct of railroads. The bill went over at the expiration of the morning hour.

The latter haif of the morning hour in the House was again consumed in fillbustering motions to prevent a vote on the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. If the Republicans who have had charge of the measure had very carnestly desired its passage, they might long ago taken it out of the morning hour and referred it to a committee, so that it could come regularly before the House for discussion and amendment. The Democrats, in resisting its passage by dilatory motions every Monday, for weeks past, have found a justification in the fact that the purpose of the Republicans was to crowd the bill through under the previous question, without permitting a word to be said h dobate. After the Tariff-Tax bill, the adjournment Resolution, and Mr. Copurn's report on the Buell record investigation had been disposed of, Mr. Butter took the House by surprise by endeavoring to precipitate upon it a general discussion of the Treaty question. He introduced a preguble and resolution detailing the Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.), from the same Committee, reported a bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. The bill fixes the conditions, stipulations, and reservations under which lines or cables may be established between this and other countries. After explanation by Messra. WOOD and BANKS, the bill was passed.

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) addressed the House in explanation of the Loomis Ariel Telegraph bill, which incorporates a company with a capital of \$200,000, that may be increased to \$2,000,000, to develop and utilize the principles and powers of natural electricity, generating light heat and motive powers.

He was followed on the same side by Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Onto), and in opposition by Mr. WILLARD, who contested the right of Congress to pass bills of incorporation; after which, without action on the bill, the House at 10:15 o'clock adjourned. this city on Saturday night, by the eldest kindling a fire with coal oil. One died an hour after the accident, the second and third soon after, and were buried yesterday. The fourth died this morning.

FOREIGN NEWS.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S SAFETY. LATEST FROM ZANZIBAR-WHY LETTERS HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVED FROM MR. STANLEY. LONDON, Monday, May 20, 1872.

The New-York Herald correspondent at Zaubar writes that Seyd Ben Mejid, one of the principal Arabs of Ujiji, left that place on the 12th of January last, and arrived at Unyemwemba on the 5th of February. He reported to Sheik Ben Nasib, an important personage in Unyemwemba, that Mr. Stanley had reached Ujiji, 50 days before he (Mejid) left, by a circuitous toute which he was compelled to take on account o Mr. Stanley's arrival, Dr. Livingstone was not at Ujiji; he had been traveling in the neighboring country, and was at Myembs, 20 days' march from Ujiji, between Lakes E Tanganijika and Victoria Nyanza; but at the time of the departure of Seyd Ben Majid, Dr. Livingstone had arrived at Ujiji, and he and Mr. Stanley were there together. Sheik Ben Nasib sent this news from Unyemwemba to his brother Abdallah Ben Nasib at Zanzibar, by his trusty slave Sande, who left Unyemwemba on the 8th of February, and reached Zanzibar on the 2d of April. Abdallah Ben Nasib and the slave Saade were both seen by The Herald correspondent at Zanzibar. Some consider it strange that Stanley, if at Ujiji when Seyd Ben Majid left, did not send letters by him to Unyemwemba. This is fully explained by the circumstance that Scyd Ben Majid did not intend to go Unyemwemba when he left Ujiji, but started with an armed force to fight against a native chief named Misarabo between these places, and only came to Unyemwemba because his fighting operations

EXCITEMENT IN HAYTL

A BOAT'S CREW AND A HOWITZER LANDED FROM THE U. S. STEAMER NANTASKET-REPARA-TION DEMANDED.

Later Hayti dates state that great excitement was created at Cape Haytien on the 19th of April by the landing from the United States war-steamer Nantasket of a boat's crew and a howitzer at a place called Carrenage. It appears that the object was simply to exercise the men, but the commander of the department, Gen. Nord Alexis, considered it an act of hostility, and immediately posted off a detachment of troops to ascer. tain why the "fouries blanes" were landing foreign guns on Haytian soil. He also remonstrated with the United States Consul, who on his part remonstrated with Capt Carpenter. The latter reëmbarked his howitzer and men and proceeded to Port-an-Prince, where, it is said, the Foreign Secretary has claimed from the nited States Legation instant reparation for the insult.

SPAIN.

IRRITATION AT THE COURSE OF FRANCE TOWARD THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Monday, May 20, 1872.

It is stated that the attitude of the Government of France toward the Carlists and the facility with which retreating insurrectionists escape into France, have caused a deep feeling of irritation on the part of the Spanish Government. Señor Garcia Gutierrez, the Spanish Consul at Bayonne, France, has arrived in Madrid. He comes for the purpose of formally complaining of the course pursued by the French authorities

toward fleeing Carlists.

It is officially announced to day by the Government that desertions from the Carlist bands in the Province of Discay have commenced. Many of the insurrectionists present themselves to the Government troops and give up their arms. More than 4,000 have already submitted. Uribari, a Carlist leader, is dead. The insurgent bands in the other Provinces are dispersing.

A report was current this morning that Don-Francisco Romero Robiedo, Minister of Public Werks, had withdrawn from the Ministry, but it is now denied.

TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER. LOSS OF A SAILING VESSEL ON THE COAST OF

LABRADOR-FORTY-FIVE LIVES LOST. Halifax, N. S., May 20 .- The Harbor Grace papers contain the details of the fearful disaster which occurred at Labrador. On the 11th of March last, the brig Huntsman, Capt. Robert Dawe, sailed from Harbor Grace with a crew of \$2 men on a scaling voyage.

When off Cape Charles, Labrador, on Saturday, April 20, in company with the Rescue, Vesta, and Lord Clyde, and near Battle Harbor, the Huntsman forged ahead; a gale from the north-east suddenly sprung up at 9 o'clock, and the Huntsman was driven upon the rocks.

The night was dark, but before the vessel struck three

cignteen months in the conceases. The night was dark, but before the vessel strick three sentation of his colleague. When the Civil Rights bill swas under discussion here his colleague stood up and smote his heart, and declared that the people of hississippi did not want a Civil Rights bill had had one of their own. A Civil Rights bill had been pending in the Mississippi Legislature, but it had been pending in the Mississippi Legislature, but it had not pessed, and when the Legislature adjourned 60 or 70 to the seed, and when the Legislature adjourned 60 or 70 these 17, all but three were variously injured by Republican members had signed a memorial asking Control of the seed of the control of the c

having arms and legs broken and bodies bruised. They managed to reach the Rescue by crawling over the ice distance of half a mile. Forty-five men were lost, most of them leaving families at or near Harbor Grace.

THE CASE OF THE EDGAR STEWART. TROUBLE BETWEEN THE AUTHORITIES OF JA-MAICA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Right's bill.

Mr. ALCORN said he had been informed that this resolution paised the Convention whon great confusion prevailed in the closing hours of the Convention, and when not a dozen people knew what it was about.

Mr. AMES said he was not prepared to believe this

Hr. AMES then went on and read numerous tele

statement of his colleague.

Mr. AMES then went on and read numerous telegrams and statements, setting for the prevalence of great violence and disorder in Mississippi, and the necessity for a Kerliux law. He said, further, that Mr. Alcorn had put many Demetrate in office, and, as a result, the State came near being lost to the Republicans, last Full; that he had removed Mr. Flanery, a Republican editor of Mississippi, from the office of Brigadier-General of the State militia because he had styled Gen. Lee a traitor. He (Mr. Ames) denied that such a man as this had any right to assume to represent the Republicans of Missisippi. The Republican party nominated him in doubt. Many had never heard him utter a Republican sentiment, and he (Mr. Ames) had never heard him to this day utter one. His colleague was elected for the term commencing March 4,1811, but he saw proper to held over as Governor, and so disquisted the Republican Législature that an attempt was made to go into another election for United States Senator, which would have succeeded but for the fact troiled enough of the State Senators to prevent it. Speaking for the Republican party of Mississippi, he (Mr. Ames) claimed that they did want the Ku-Klux law, and that they did want the passage of the present bill.

The Senate then, at midnight, adjourned.

The Senate then, at midnight, adjourned.

HOUSE-EVENING SESSION.

On the reassembling of the House, Mr. BANKS (Rep.

Mass.), Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs,

reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint one or more Commissioners on the part of the Government of the United States, to the International Exposition of Agriculture, Industry, and Fine Arts at Vienna in 1873; passed.

passed.
Also to provide for the appointment of a Secretary of

Also to profile for the appointment of a Secretary Legation at Japan, with a salary of \$3,500; of two American Student Interpreters, who, at the time they receive their appointment, shall not be over 17 years of age, and who shall receive the first year \$800; the second year, \$1,600; the third year, \$1,400, and the fourth year, \$1,600, and who shall be required to serve for three years after their graduation. Interpreters are to be hereafter selected from such student interpreters, and are to receive \$3,000 a year.

After speeches by Mr. HOLMAN in opposition, and by Mr. BANKS and Mr. NIBLACK in advocacy, the bill was passed;

Also, the bill providing for payment to the Japanese Government, from the Indemnity Fund, of the sum due for rent of lands and buildings occupied by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in Japan. After discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. L. MYERS, from the same Committee, reported the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. I. MYERS, from the same Common the French Spoliation bill.

After remarks in explanation and advocacy of the bill, after remarks in explanation and devocacy of December next.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.), from the same Committee, Mr. Wood (M. Y.), from the same Committee, Mr. Wood

FOUR CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

MEMPHIS, May 20 .- Four children, at ages

varying from two to ten years, were horribly burned in

R. M. Appleton's Riverside hosiery mill, in La-

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 11.—Since the mailng of dispatches yesterday by the Rising Star, considerable excitement has been occasioned by the proceedings here in regard to the American steamer Edgar Stewart. It is asserted in the dispatches that the Edgar Stewart had been detained by the British naval authorities and afterward liberated. It now appears that the captain of the U.S. steamer Wyoming, judging that the Edgar Stewart had violated the neutrality laws of the United States, put an armed crew on board of her, and fully intended taking her to Key West, the port which

she cleared for. The Cubans, however, protested against this armed occupation of their vessel in British waters, and for warded their protest to the Governor through the Col lector of Customs, and it was reported yesterday afternoon that the Governor of the island had expressed as opinion, through the naval authorities of Port Royal, that such procedure on the part of an American vessel of war in an English harbor was a hostile act and a serious tres-

How far this is true cannot now be ascertained, but this is known, that orders were issued by the Govern-ment here that the Edgar Stewart should be allowed to clear" for any place she pleased. What the Captain of

ment here that the Edgar Stewart should be showed to "clear" for any place she pleased. What the Captain of the Wyoming did with his armed guard cannot be learned, but at 5 o'clock this afternoon the Edgar Stewart got up on the United States steamer Wyoming and the Spanish man-of-war, and there were evidently preparations for putting to sea.

At 6 o'clock the Edgar Stewart dropped down to Port Royal to take in the powder and guns which were taken out of her, closely followed by the Spaniard. Night coming on, the Wyoming, which is to convoy the Edgar Stewart to sea, took advantage of the time to coal up. The taking in of the guns and powder will keep the Edgar Stewart busy some hours.

The Cubans, who have been spending a large amount of money, were disheartened when the Wyoming's guard came on board the Edgar Stewart, and have been exceedingly anxious to find out whether the United States Government has approved of the proposal to carry them to Key West for trial.

If the United States Government approves of the move of the captain of the Wyoming, the Cubans are willing to give up the vessel; but, on the other hand, if no answer is received from Washington, or if it is a doubtful or evasive one, or if objection be made to such a course as the commander of the Wyoming contemplates pursuing, they are prepared to expend any amount of money in litigation.

Up to the present hour no one has found out what the instructions from Washington are. Thus the matter reets.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The farmers in England are beginning to give way before the bold stand made by the laborers. They have raised wages from 11 and 12 shillings per week to 14 and 15 shillings, but the Laborers' Union still de nand 16 shillings, and the farmers will probably have to mand 16 shillings, and the farmers will probably have to give way, as labor is very scarce, hundreds of men having left the agricultural districts for the towns and the coal and iron districts. A conference between the laborers and the farmers is shortly to be held, at which the subject will be fully discussed, and it is hoped some terms may be arrived at which will be accepted by masters and men throughout Eugland. The movement among the laborers has assumed the most serious dimensions, I and unless something be done the farmers will be in a very awkward position at harvest time.

In the British Howe of Commons, on Man 7

In the British House of Commons, on May 7, Mr. Guildford Onslow, M. P., one of the bail for the Tichborne claimant, amid cheers, asked why the Government were going to use public money in prosecuting the claimant, when they had refused to do so in the case of Overend and Gerney on the ground that it was a private matter. Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, pointed out that in the Tichborne case the Judge directed the prosecution. Further, if the Govern-

ment had not undertaken it no one else would, from the enormous expense it entailed, which was scarcely the case in the Overend and Gurney trial.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE BARNARD. PECULIAR QUESTIONS INVOLVED-DOES RE ELECTION EXTINGUISH THE RIGHT OF IMPEACHMENT?

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, May 20 .- The trial of Judge Barnard, the initiatory steps in which are to be taken here on Wednesday, involves a question of peculiar interest to the public, aside from his removal and disqualification to hold office hereafter, namely, the question whether acts committed by a judge during his former term of office can be taken in consideration as causes for removal during his present term. It is claimed, on the one hand, that the right of impeachment applies only to acts done in the present term, the duties and responsibilities of the office expiring with the term itself. It is said, further, that a reelection extinguishes by direct action of the people the right of impeachment which resides in them through their representatives, and the liability which may have been incurred therefore; and that the taking of the new eath of effice inaugurates new duties and responsibilities having no reference to those of the expired term.

It is therefore claimed that the reflection and the new oath cover the new term, and that the Judge cannot be deprived of the rights thereby acquired in consequence of wrongful acts done in a former term, so long as he conducts himself faithfully in the present one.

Supposing that such an instance of judicial reforma-tion were possible, it is claimed, on the other hand, that even if it can be clearly shown that the electors were not deceived and replaced a judge in spite of and with a full knowledge of wrongful acts done by him in his former term, the right of action accruing from such wrongful hets does not lapse, but applies to every monent of his judicial life; because the judicial officer, more than any other, requires the entire confidence of

more than any other, requires the entire confidence of the public, and whenever any fact shall become known tending to impair that confidence, his usefulness is in-jured to that extent.

It is also claimed that the misconduct of a judge during a former term ought to be taken into consideration in construing the meaning and intent of a lieged wrongfal acts in the present term, if not as actual cause for im-peachment.

acts in the present term, if not as actual cause for impeachment.

But if this rule can be applied to any case, it will be seen to be specially applicable to that of Judge Barnard when it is remembered that much of the mal and corrupt conduct in office with which he is charged was but a continuation of what may be called his policy in the treatment of certain suits in which Fish, Gould, and others were parties; for many of the illegal orders granted by him in these suits since Jan. 1, 1822, were but the consequence of the illegal orders granted by him in the same and other suits in which the same parties were concerned before that date.

It is true that in his case conviction does not at all depend upon the proof of mal and corrupt conduct during his former term, the present one having furnished sufficient to convict him a hundred times; but it is felt that the precedent should not be lost. How desperate his case was, and is considered by himself, may be gathered from the fact that, before the investigation was ended, he thought it advisable to threaten other and honest members of his own Court, as well as upright members of the bar, with future vengeance.

Herewith are the titles of bills, up to date, on record at the Secretary of State's office in Albany;

it the Secretary of State's office in Albany :

Canal bridge over canal, the Eric Canal at Madisonset, Rome.
Saing bridge art Canal, the Eric Canal at Madisonset, Rome.
Saing bridge on Buffalo-st., Rochester.
Seving bridge on Buffalo-st., Rochester.
Selating to Cornell University.
Sale of the State Armory at Balston Spa.
Incorporating the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, Buffalo.
School bonne lot in Dannemora.
Pelating to the Newtourgh and Midland Ballway.
Proservation of shell fish in North Hempstead, Queens County.
Ecicling to the N. A. Loan and Indomnity Company.
Extending time for collecting taxes in Richaeld Springs.
Completing Westbergrave. teeding line for collecting taxes in Richaeld Spring myleting Westchester are benedityn, building certain piefs in Brooklyn, building certain piefs in Brooklyn, building to the planting of cysters in Islip, L. L. isling to the planting of cysters in Islip, L. L. haling Hallrond are, White Plains.

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Relating to the care and education of deaf mutes.

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Receipmenting the S. Y. Young Men's Association.

Receipmenting the for collecting tages in S. Y. City and County.

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Relating to deficiencies in the City and County of New-York.

Relating to deficiencies in the City and County of New-York.

Relating to the Quincy Brail Cometers.

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Relating to the Quincy Brail Cometers.

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Cleaning streets in New York City.

Supply bill.

THE NATIONAL SCHUTZENFEST.

St. Louis, Mo., May 20 .- The annual meeting of the National Schützenfest commenced, yesterday, at Highland, Illinois, 30 miles east of this city. Societies were present from Louisville, Cincinnati, Milwaukee Burlington, Iowa, St. Louis, and various other places An address of welcome was delivered by Adolph F, Bandeller, Vice-President of the National Society, after Bandelier, vice-President of the National Society, after which a procession was formed, and marched through the principal streets, passing under numerous evergreen arches, inscribed with appropriate motices, and thence through a broad avenue, skirted with trees, to Linden Hall, where the festivities are to be celebrated. Forty-four targets are in line here, and every convenience and comfort have been provided for a few weeks sport. Prizes to the value of \$12,000 are to be awarded to expert marksmen. The meeting promises to be the largest ever held. The State authorities of Illinois will be present, and two members of Congress, appointed as delegates, are expected. are expected.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20 .- The firemen are still playing on the smoldering ruins of Jayne's building. Valer's Hotel was crushed by the falling of the eastern wall, and The Commercial List office was completely de wall, and The Commercial List office was completely demolished by the falling of the western wall. About 400 persons are thrown out of employment by this calamity. The firemen injured were George Fietcher, John Daley, and David S. Bennett—the latter, tris thought, fatally. The total loss is \$42,500; insurance, \$23,500.

About noon to-day the lower portion of the western wall of Jayne's Building fell into Relief-alley, between Jayne's block and Vaier's Hotel, injuring three firemen, one fatally. The crash caused a rush among the spectators, and one man was knocked down on Third-st. and run over by a wagon loaded with iron, and seriously injured, one of his legs being crushed. Other persons in the crowd were injured during the panic,

S. Farnsworth's bakery, in Hyde Park, burned, restenday, with three houses and 300 barrels of flour. 10; insurance, \$5,000.

Lieut. John F. Merry has been ordered to the Sabine; Lieut. Commander C. J. Barclay has been detached from the Sabine, and ordered to the New-York Navy-Yard. Messrs. Rathbone and Lafevre's tallow factory, near Albany, was burned on Saturday. Several wooden buildings allowing were also burned. Total law, and a Several wooden buildings allows.

....The Washington Ice Company's ice-house, at Kingston, N. H., was struck by lightning, yesterday, and entirely de-stroyed. Leas, #10,000; insured. The binding was filled with ice. A band belonging to the German army, by consent of the Emperor, will sail shortly from Berlin for America, to take part in the World's Peace Jubilee, at Boston.

.... About 2,000 acres of the forest between Bing-The will of John D. Hendley, involving half a

ware.

In the libel suit of J. W. Simonton against the propretor of The Easton Times, judgment has been entered for 65,000, with roots. The libel consisted in reflections upon the integrity of Mr. Simension's management as General Agent of the Associated Press; but of strengt was made to sactain the accusations in cours.

ADULTERATED MILK.

NEW-YORK ROBBED OF HEALTH AND MONEY. OVER \$7,500 A DAY SPENT FOR WATER IN OUR MILK - FOUR MILLIONS LOST TO THE METROPOLIS YEARLY - 75,000 QUARTS MORE OF MILK SOLD THAN COMES TO MARKET DAILY -WHERE, HOW, AND BY WHOM ADULTER-ATED-NAMES OF THE GUILTY DEALERS-FARMERS AND CONSUMERS THE VICTIMS OF

MIDDLEMEN-A STARTLING CHAPTER FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND THE HEALTH BOARD.

That this community is paying high prices for a

very poor article called milk all know. That the farmers sell good, pure milk for low prices has been established by proper inquiry and cannot be doubted. These inquiries have further revealed that there are sold here daily about 75,000 quarts more of (socalled) milk than actually comes to market, and that this excess is an adulteration, chiefly of water. Thus New-York housekeepers are not only swindled daily out of about \$7,500 (or over \$2,700,000 a year) for an impure article of food, but public health is seriously imperiled. The consumers generally have long been convinced that the milk they drink is watered, and are auxious to know the extent of the adulteration, the names of those middlemen whose employés dilute it, and the place where it is watered. This public demand has manifested itself increasingly for some months past through various communications sent to THE TRIBUNE from time to time and in other ways, and responsive to the general demand for information, THE TRIBUNE assigned reporters to the duty of making a thorough investigation of the whole subject, sparing neither expense nor pains to get at all the facts, and with directions to present them, with indubitable evidence, before the public for consideration. The result of that inquiry, extending through several weeks, made in company with officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and other authorized officials, and with the assistance of Dr. Chandler, chemist of the Board of Health, is given below as briefly as possible. It will be seen that the names of dealers in milk are given as unreservedly as of those who engaged in the sale of impure meats. The facts stated are all upon sworn evidence, and THE TEIBUNE proposes to stand by them as truth put forward for the general good, and with no purpose to injure individuals, but to correct

WHERE OUR MILK COMES FROM.

Most of the milk consumed in this city and Brooklyn comes from Orange, Westehester, and Putnam, and the northern Hudson River counties of this State, while a considerable quantity comes from Connecticut, and a small amount from Long Island. Brooklyn ab-sorbs the latter supply, and little reaches East River. About 3,500 cans arrive nightly at Jersey City from Orange County; about 3,000 cans at the Forty-eighth-st. and Lexington-ave, depot from Westchester and Putnam Counties, and nearly 600 cans at Centre and White-sts., by way of New-Haven Railroad. Each of these cans holds to quarts of milk. The amount of milk which is daily consumed by the people of the two cities is, therefore, about as follows:

rili milk..... Total...
Add 25 per cent (which, as will be shown below, is added) of water.... Total am't daily purchased as milk ... 90,500

This amounts to about 3,000,000 gallons each month, or in the seven months in which the milk trade :: liveliest, to an amount equal to the capacity of the distributing reservoir at Forty-second-st. Assuming the percentage of water in the above estimate to be correct (and the general average has invariably been found to range much higher) at the rate of 10 cents per quart—the pres ent price of milk-the people of New-York City are daily defrauded out of \$7.480, or \$2,700,000 per year paid by them to the milkman for water in their milk. In Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other suburbs the loss by adulteration will swell this to fully \$4,000,000 a year to the metrop.

olis proper.

The disastrons effects of this adulteration extend beyond the pecuniary loss to the community, and in large measure affect its health. An eminent physician of the city says that in the upper and middle classes of society about one-third of the infants are unable, from climatic and other causes, to obtain nourishment from the mother's breast, and the milk of the cow has to be used as a substitute, the closest care being exercised by the attendant or nurse to see that the milk is fresh and free from curdle, because the tender and delicate digestive organs of the infant revolt at the slightest suspicion of acid or astringent. But in spite of all care, in many cases of which he has known, infants pined away under the nourishment thus obtained, and although the milk gave no perceptible evidence of being sour or impure when taken, yet subsequent facts left no doubt that death was caused by the character of the milk fed on. Dr. Willard Parker, Prof. Deremus, Dr. Draper, and others concur in stating that man himself cannot survive without the peculiar property and nourishment which are found most abundantly in pure milk, and twhich enter in greater or less proportions into nearly all other articles of food, and that, therefore, in the case of the infant, which takes nothing else, it is a matter of vital importance that the milk it drinks should be absolutely

The adulteration of milk is so generally indulged in that the prices have become regulated by it, and hardly margin enough is left to enable the dealer in absolutely pure milk to sell at a profit. The farmer has been driven from a remunerative price for his milk to a losing one by the tricks and schemes of middlemen. He has been told over and over again that the milk market is overstocked, the supply is greater than the demand, and that milk has to be sold very low in consequence. The truth is that the market is overstocked simply because of the adulteration; and without inspection and regulation by the public officials the adulteration will be increased with the demand. While nearly all the milk which arrives in the city is subsequently adulterated, some of it is robbed of its cream and substance before it is put on the cars. The proprietors of some of the butter factories in Orange County buy up the mist from the farmers, and making the cream into butter, send the skim-milk to persons in this city, who adulterate it still more with water, and afterward with chalk and other tsubstances to hide the first adulteration. But the farmer is held to a strict accountability, and must furnish to the speculator and vender alike a pure article, leaving it to them alone to perform the adulterations and benefit by the impositions on the public. The speculator goes provided with his lactometer, and examines the specific gravity of the milk he purchases from the farmer, and as it sometimes happens that the milk is of light weight on account of some constitutional affection in the cow and from no act of adulteration on the part of the farmer, the latter is informed that his milk is unsalable, and he is forthwith compelled to purchase new cows, sell the old ones at a discount for slaughter, or part with his milk at ruinous rates. Many of the milkmen of the two cities enter into con-

tracts directly with the farmers to supply them with milk at stated prices during the different months of the year, payments being made at the end of every three nonths. In many cases the farmer finds bimself charged with deductions for milk received below the standard. and his check is for a much smaller amount than he an-ticipated receiving; he denies the adulteration, and is divided in opinion as to whether milk was abstracted and water substituted while the cans were in transit, or whether the milk dealer is claiming an unjust reduction; makes an effort to discover the truth, but of course suc ceeds only in discovering that he is mulcted for an adul-

teration he knows nothing about.

The farmer also suffers from losses in his cans, which he supplies to the milkmen. The cost of these range from \$5 to \$8 apiece, and as they receive rough handling in the cars and platforms, last but a short time; many of them are lost on the road. Every month a search is made along the line of the Eric road, and large numbers of cans plaked up with the name of the owner obliterated, or the can found irreparably battered and injured, and, of course, empty. The farmers are compelled to keep a double set of caus, in order to keep the milkman supplied, one set coming to him empty while the other leaves him filled with his milk; and if he sends a large quantity to the city, his outlay for cans is e maderable during the year. He suf-